AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, BRINGWAY-OTHERLO-TRAGEDY NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway -- MISS PUNE-SONNAMBULA. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWETS-LIFE AND DEATH OF KING RICHARD HI-TO URIGE BENSON.

BURTON'S, Characers street—ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDED STILL WATER RUNY DEEP—CLOCKMAKER'S HAT. WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway-GAME or LOVE-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

BUCKLEYS SURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 569 Broad New York, Saturday, September 22, 1855.

New York Fall Fashions.

THE WEEKLY HERALD
Will-be published at 10 o'clock this morning, and will contain our report of the Fall Fashions, together with the foreign news received by the Baltic, the latest news by mail and telegraph from all parts of this continent. theatrical and commercial intelligence, &c., &c. Price sixpence, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

The News.

There is an exciting struggle going on at Washington between the freesoil and secession wings of the Cabinet, as to who shall be appointed to fill the Judgeship made vacant by the death of the vene-rable Judge Cranch. The candidates for the place are Mr. Blair and Mr. Redcliff, and the latter is backed by the President and the Secretary of War. Mr. Blair is a son of Francis P. Blair, of the Globe, and now holds the position of Solicitor of the Court of

Nicholas Hill, Jr., of Albany, has been selected by the Soft Shell State Committee as candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of John A. Lott, who declines. This is all very well; but where is Judge Lott's letter declining the soft shell nomination? That is the question. Will any one exhume the letter of Judge Lott? Can any one tell where the little joker is?

The Hard Shell and City and County Convention met last night at Stuyvesants's Institute, and after organizing the several wards were called and a number of persons were placed on nomination, who will be balloted for at the next meeting of the convention. By reference to the report given elsewhere it will be seen that the candidates are quite numerous. Augustus Shell presided, and in the opening speech

A meeting of the Temperance Alliance was held last evening, and delegates elected from the different Assembly districts to the State Temperance Convention to be held at Utica on the 3d of October. There were about fifty persons present, while the number of delegates elected was forty-eightthree from each district.

The immense consumption of gunpowder, which has been for some time going on between the belligerents in the Eastern war, has begun to tell upon prices of lead and saltpetre. Since the arriva of the Battic lead has advanced to 6lc. a 6fc. per 1b., with free sales, on speculation, of both foreign and domestic. 3,200 pigs of Galena changed hands yesterday at the above quotations. At last accounts the stock in England was very materially reduced, while prices ruled at higher figures. The stock of etre in the United States has become very small, and prices have undergone a great advance. Crude, which before the war sold at about 7c. a 7gc., is now very firm at 15c. There can be no destructive wars without "villanous saltpetre." It must be had in large supplies, or the system of war must go back to the use of hand to implements. Our government, baving experienced great difficulties for the want of it during the Revolution, as well as in the war of 1812, has since been more provident for future contingencies, and Congress has for some twenty or thirty years past appropriated about \$20,000 per annum for the purchase and storage of saltpetre, so that we might now probably stand a five or ten years' war even without entirely exhausting our supplies. This precaution was the more necessary as the most pro-Mfic mines in the world, on the tributaries of the Ganges, in India, were under the control of England. As great as the resources of this country are known to be, yet so far they are found to be deficient in supplies of saltpetre and tin. In case of war we can get on without the latter, but not with ont the former. To be equal with other nations we must have ample stores of saltpetre, the chief element in the composition of gunpowder.

We publish this morning a correspondence that has taken place between the Secretary of the Navy and the President, relative to the action of the Naval Retiring Board. The Secretary, while not agreeng with the Board in its action in individual cases, has a clear conviction, from his own knowledge of the correctness of the opinion of the Board in a large number of cases, and has such confidence in the superior knowledge of the Board as to what constitutes efficiency in officers, that he cannot withhold his approval, nor advise the President to do so. The President briefly says that he examined and deliberately considered the report of the Board and approves its finding.

William Scharfenberg, recently found guilty of the murder of Helena Myers in September last, was yes-terday sentenced by Recorder Smith to suffer the penalty of death ou Friday, the 16th of November.
The prisoner listened to the remarks of the Court and the sentence with the utmost indifference

The Rantist Historical Society held its first meet ing since its organization, in the Bible rooms, yesterday, when a roll of officers was elected and the different committees chosen for the next twelve

Mayor Wood has addressed a letter to Mayor Hincks, of Baltimore, in which he expresses the conviction that the Board of Health will soon repeal be ordinance imposing quarantine upon vessels from Southern ports.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening. The on was devoted to the third reading of bills, the najority of them having reference to streets and the

The case of Coleman & Stetson, proprietors of the Aster House, charged with violating the provisions of the prohibitory liquor law, was tried in the Court cial Sessions yesterday. A report of the evince is given in another column. A large crowd of spectators was in attendance.

A jury of eleven men in the Marine Court yesdered a verdict of \$200 damages against nale for an assault on a California runner eslishing the fact, as far as their decision goes. that a man may call a woman opprobious names. and use indecent language in her presence, without being liable to imprompts punishment at her hands. Had Mrs. Brady's husband chastised Mr. Quiun, it is doubtful if the verdict would have been greater.

Some astounding developments, contained in a affidavit made before Police Justice Pearcy, affecting the reputation of a Lexington avenue physician and quite a number of females, may be found under the head of Police Intelligence.

The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at New Orleans with Havana dates to the 17th. There was no political news. Sugar was firm, with an upward

tendency in prices.
The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company will be deeply involved in law for some time to come, erveral parties having commenced actions for damages arising out of the deaths and injuries occaricaed by the late lamentable catastrophe at Burcascened by the late innermance characteristic in his arm included the Fresident in his arm lington. The directors, in view of their involvements, of the presidential office, seems heartily tired | Forney, of the Kitchen Cabinet.

he ,ee already retained the legal services of Messrs. George Wood, Charles O'Conor, and James T. Brady to defend the various suits against them.

Cotton was more active yesterday, and the sales reached about 3,000 bales, though in the main at rather irregular prices, middling uplands having in some cases changed from 10c. a 10 lc. At the close the market exhibited more steadiness. Flour was active, with a good demand both for home use and for export. Prime wheat, in good shipping order, was scarce and very firm. Sales of other kinds were freely made, in lots, at Tull prices. Among the transactions were 10,000 bushels white Canada, to arrive before the 15th of October, at \$2 07. Corn advanced le. to 2c. per bashel. Pork was in moderate demand; for new mess, \$22 25 a \$22 37; and 1,000 bbls. prime, deliverable all this year, seller's option, sold at \$18. Beef was somewhat firmer. Freights were more active, with pretty free engagements at firmer races.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fusion Conven

tion-Governor Gardner Supersoded.

The State Convention of the anti-slavery fusionists of Massachusetts, held at Worcester on Thursday, is represented as having been attended by a thousand delegates, including several ex-whig members of Congress, several Know Nothing Congressmen, Senator Wilson, and many of the rank and file of the late whigh free soil and Know Nothing parties. Accord ing, therefore, to this representation, the fusion of the negro worshippers of the Old Bay State is complete, and, prostrated by the infamy of the late Hiss Legislature, the Massachusetts bogus Know Nothings have been swallowed up

by the Holy Anti-Slavery Alliance. The most striking incident of this Worcester conglomeration was the superseding of Governor Gardner, and the nomination over his head, for the office which he now holds, of Hon. Julius Rockwell, who within a year has become one of the shining lights of the anti-slavery coalition. Gov. Gardner was elected by the American party last year, over whigs, democrats and free soilers, separately and collectively, by a majority absolutely astounding, and for some time really incomprehensible. But his majority last year was scarcely more remarkable than is now his rejection at Worcester, although we may account for it very satisfactorily.

When the Know Nothing Legislature, elected with the Governor, went over to the seditious work of the abolitionists and free soilers, in their proceedings against Judge Loring, the Fugitive Slave law, &c., it was manifest that the new party of Massachusetts had cut themselves aloof from the general American organization as a great national party. Governor Gardner was seized with idea, and partly, no doubt, through the suggestions of the independent conservative press outside of Massachusetts, and partly, it is said, through the humane counsels of ex-President Fillmore, who took the trouble to go to Boston upon that particular businessand from a kope that a national party might be formed out of the constitutional elements of the American order in the State-he (the Governor) resolved upon a new political departure. He resolved to imitate Mr. Webster. by ignoring the narrow limits of Massachusetts, and by spreading himself over the broad and ample area of the constitution and the

His debut was full of promise. He refused to obey the order of the Hiss Legislature for the removal of Judge Loring; he vetoed their sediious bill repealing the Fugitive Slave law, and though they subsequently passed it over his protest, the merit of that protest was none the less on that account. But the mischievous work of an overwhelming bogus Know Nothing Legislature fell with a crushing effect upon he orthodox American party in Virginia-Governor Gardner became disheartened-he could see no prospect for a new conservative American party in his meridian, and so he quietly surrendered to the predominant anti-slavery pressure around him. At the National American Convention at Philadelphia his conservative backbone was broken. He had undertaken a task too great for his strength, and he succumbed; but in a struggle which crushed a Webster we may perhaps excuse the capitulation of a Gardner. From the Philadelphia National American party he seceded under the protection of Senator Wilson, and became a fusionist of the Cleve. land Conventicle, and of the type of Hale, Giddings, Wilson, Seward, Webb and John

The Worcester Convention finishes the Governor. His retractation of conservative principles was too late, too sudden; too violent to be trusted; and so the fusionists resolved to dispense with his services for the future, and they ungratefully thrust him aside. We are sorry for the Governor-sorry that he did not persevere, in the face of all obstacles, in the path indicated by his resistance to the seditious acts of a disorganizing Assembly. In this good old path, though he might not have secured the renewal of his office, he would have achieved a solid national reputation. Now his political consistency and his office are gone together. His indignant anti-slavery Know Nothing friends may advise and resolve upon resistance to the Worcester decree; but it will avail them nothing. Inside or outside the anti-slavery alliance there is now no alternative for Gov ernor Gardner than a trial of faith by probation, or an absolute retirement from the dirty arena of party politics, and all concerned. Consider, "Oh! ye of little faith," the rise and fall of Governor Gardner.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS-STRUGGLES FOR THE PRESIDENCY .- Our files of journals from Mexico have come to hand. They bring us information from the capital up to the 1st of September. The capital and country at large were in a more deplorably unsettled condition than while the revolution was in full blast, Now that Santa Anna has taken himself-and two of the national steamers off, the revolutionary elements seem disposed to imitate the action of the famous Kilkenny cats, and devour each other. There are at present no less than three political plans-as they call them-before the country. The best and most popular plan is that known as the plan of Ayutla, the base on which the revolutionary edifice was erected. Next is the plan of Mexico, supposed to have been concocted by the expiring efforts of the Santa Anna administration, and under which Gen. Carrera was elected President ad interim. This is supported by the faithful servants and soldiers of the late government, and is, consequently, more or less obnoxious to the people. And lastly, there is a new plan got up by an ambitious individual at San Luis, who would like very much to try his hand at the reins of government.

Poor Gen. Carrera, the present incumbent

of his place, and would most willingly part with it if he could find proper and authorized hands into which to surrender it. The great objection to him is that he is too much the antipodes of Santa Anna. In other words, he is too humane, too gentle, too unselfish to please the tastes of the Mexicans, now trained to the highest seasoned condiments in the way of despotic and sanguinary government. Carrera, it must be said, has so far acted faithfully, and discharged honorably the trust reposed in him. He has convened the chiefs of the revolution to meet on the 16th inst., at the town of Dolores, and he avows himself ready to abide by their decision.

There are several candidates named for the Presidency. The most prominent among them are Carrera, Ceballos and Comonfort. The latter seems to be the most popular, and to combine the most chances of success. A new revolution has been also projected, with the object of raising Gen. Blanco-Sarita Anna's minister of war-to the Presidency; but it was discovered in time, and Gen. Blanco has been re-called to the capital, and deprived of his command. Altogether, our sister republic is at the present moment a greater object of sympathy than she has been since the revolution was initiated.

WHO DESERTED THE OLD WHIG PARTY FIRST? -It is about as dangerous for modern politicians to run backwards as it was for the cars on the Camden Railroad. Mr. Seward said in the Senate in 1850: "I will do the whig party the justice or the injustice to say that I have been a member of it all my active life; and I will do it the great disservice to say, that no matter what may happen, and who may put me under the ban, I shall be the last to leave it, however individuals may disown me or the principles I maintain." Strangely enough, ex-Governor Hunt is still smarting under the basting he has received from the Seward organs for adhering to the whig party-the same party that Mr. Seward was to "be the last to leave." George Evans, of Maine, who was once the financial organ of the whigs in the Senate of the United States, and who predicted that the tariff of 1846 would not yield a revenue exceeding twenty-two millions of dollars per annum, for which he was roundly praised by the Tribune, is now, for clinging to the old organization, to his old friends, to the principles of the whig party, "an old fogy, an abstractionist, a doughface and a rumite.'

In 1850 Mr. Seward, besides avowing his adhesion, for all time to come, to the whig party, from which he would not be driven, with Hale and Wade, and Chase, and Sumner, and all the abolitionists, was opposed to the Missouri compromise. They would not have the arbitrary line of 36 deg. 30 min. as the boundary b tween free and slave territory-now, they look upon the restoration of the compromise as the saving ordinance of their creed, and upon the whig party as adjuncts of the "slave oligarchy." Being the first instead of the last to leave it, it does, however, seem very cruel in Mr. Seward to compel his organs to castigate Washington Hunt and George Evans for remaining true to the faith. But converts are always enthusiastic, and very imprudent too. They are permitted to wipe off the past in consideration of the new and better life into which they are born—and this is a great privilege to the Seward politicians, who can't pass a year without being disturbed by the apparition of some foolish and very ridiculous speech, like that of Seward noted above. Public sentiment, too, towards such men is very indulgent; mainly because neither the people nor themselves believe a word of what they

On a previous occasion Mr. Seward was thoroughly wedded to anti-masonry, and in the Senate of New York made his last will and testament, bequeathing to his children the ed fruits of his early political labors in that vineyard. He then seemed to doubt whether he should have anything else to give, but was consoled by the glorious reflection that such a patrimony was sufficient to enrich the

progeny of any one man. He labors now to disinter the Missonri com promise, and to form a joint stock company for that purpose, of all the odds and ends of the old parties, and especially of the one he was determined to "be the last to leave." We fear this operation will scarcely turn out better than his anti-masonic enterprise. The signs of the times indicate rank rebellion against the projected restoration. Practical men believe that if the body of the old thing is exhumed it will "stink in the nostrils" of all not favored with an immediate association with the negroes, besides requiring a miracle even greater than that by which Weed transformed Timothy Monroe into "a good enough Morgan till after election," to give it vitality and energy. And then, again, the form and the life being restored, how is the illegitimate bantling to maintain a character outside of the Tribune office and the free love circles, and perhaps, in bigamatic Mormondon? These things ought to be thought of, for if the Mis souri bastard gets back into the world only to be neglected, and the object of scorn and cor tempt, the poor thing will surely end its life by violence, or be laid aside as before, by itpresent friends, by putting another California in the family way of our brother and sister good of States.

It was the ingenious author of Tristran Shandy that began the life of his hero before he was born. The effort to organize a party on the idea of the restoration of the Missouri compromise, was certainly borrowed from that work. It is altogether a mysterious, antenuptial affair, an intrigue, a kind of political assignation between the scarlet woman of Babylon of the negro school, and the charlatans about the temple of Maine lawism, and is not likely, from present appearances, to outlive its period of gestation.

Enporsing the Administration.—The Phila delphia Pennsylvanian complains that in publishing the proceedings of the late democratic mass meeting at Philadelphia, we omitted the resolution endorsing Mr. Pierce's administration. We hasten to supply the oversight, and are only sorry that the resolution was not a little stronger. Here it is:-

10. Resolved, That the present distinguished position of the United States, at home and abroad, results from a administration of its government upon principle purely constitutional—and that President Pierce, having administered the government upon these principles, or joys the confidence of every true lover of the constitution.

"Principles purely constitutional!" Grey town-Kansas-Cuba! "Confidence of every true lover of the constitution!" Inquire of Mr. John Cochrane, of our Custom House, who "holds the President in his arms," or of Mr.

M. FELIX AS A LETTER WRITER.-M. Raphae' Felix, the manager of the Rachel Drame Company, has addressed the public se geral times through the HERALD, and we problished another satisfactory effort from h' s pen on Thursday. M. Felix announces bat the success of his enterprise, thus far, bas been beyond his anticipation. This is a important fact.

M'lle Rachel went to Lo adon thirteen years ago for the first time; state played a few nights to cold audiences, and returned to Paris disgusted. She comes to New York, is at once appreciated to the fullest extent, and acts during three w.eek, to an average amount of receipts of over three thousand dollars per night. This, we, think, settles the question as to whether Prother Jonathan has a more refined taste i'a art matters than John Bull.

Mademe iselle Rachel having thus proved that she can draw at prices double those of the Opers, and six times greater than those of the regular theatres, desires that the prices shall be reduced; and M. Felix announces a reduction of one-third to the best parts of the house, and throws open the spacious third circle at half a dollar. He also remits the extra charge for securing seats. We learn also that M'lle Ra chel will give a series of public readings, a la Fanny Kemble Butler; and thus it will be their own fault if all our people do not enjoy the great intellectual treat which she offers to

We think that M. Felix has answered all the objections that have been made to his management. It was first suggested in this journal that the prices should be arranged on a more liberal scale. Mirabeau said, "the voice of the people admonishes kings," and M. Felix has gracefully yielded to the public will Some other little matters complained of by our correspondents, have been righted-the pieces have been presented with due attention to the mise en scene, the arrangements in front of the house improved, and we can see no reason why those who visit the Metropolitan during the few nights that the great actress will remain with us, should not enjoy unalloyed pleasure.

M. Feltx being a stranger here, and neces sarily unused to our idosyncracies, may have made some little mistakes. He has, however, pursued a manly, straightforward course, disregarding all the managerial tricks by which some artists may have put a few dollars in their pockets, but eternally ruined their reputations. He has certainly labored to deserve success, and should be sustained by all who love art in one of its highest and most beautiful forms.

THE CONNECTICUT LIQUOR LAW .- The Hartford Courant confesses that "there are sneaking evasions going on all the while there, and that doubtless night and day secret violations of the law are practised in that city." Why don't they get up the right kind of a law-something like ours, for example, where the "statute" is openly nullified by everybody, and where liquor may be sold freely by everybody, without the expense of a license? And yet they talk of repealing our law because it is too des potic! What would our people do if they were under the Connecticut law, where, day and night, they are compelled to sell and drink even lager bier upon the sly? We pity the Connecticut people. They don't know how to get up a liquor law. Our Seward law makers do. They go on a spree to Blackwell's Island and then prohibit all liquor drinking by abolishing all licenses and establishing free trade

A New Union Party Proposed,-Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, U. S. Senator, has written a letter in favor of a new Union party, to be composed of conservative whigs and democrats. We believe the American party are aiming at the same ultimatum. True, they have had some hitches and catches and breakdowns here and the Union, their organization is somewhat unharmonious and incohesive and indecisive, and uncertain; but as all other parties are in a state of effervescence, fusion and reconstruction, the Know Nothings have still as good a chance as the best of them for the succession. The approaching session of Congress will probably be followed by an entire re-organization of the American party upon the living, practical union and constitutional issues of the day. But Mr. Pratt is, perhaps, a little too fast. Nothing positive can be done in the reconstruction of parties, old or new, for 1856, short of a month or two after the meeting of Con-

THE NAVY RETIRED LIST-NOT BAD FOR THE Union.—The Washington Union has lately got off a piece of sarcasm on the Naval Board which was hardly to be looked for in such ; quarter. It says that the retired list published by the HERALD is incorrect, and adduces as a proof the fact that it contains the names of two of the officers of the Examining Board. The insinuation is, of course, that the Board would not cut off the heads of two of its own members, no matter how old or incompetent they may be. Good for the Union! When the organ reflects so caustically on these officers sitting at Washington, it is not to be wondered at that their action should be freely commented on by the independent press of the country.

FORTHCOMING ATTRACTIONS AT NIBLO'S GARDES,-The eturn of Mr. Niblo from Europe, and the arrival Antoine Ravel in this country, suddenly followed by hi return to France, accompanied by his brother François gave assurance that some extraordinary arrangement were in progress, preparatory to the opening of the lar winter campaign. We now learn, from good authority that Mr. Niblo has entered into an arrangement with the celebrated brothers Antoine, François, and Jerome Ra vel, to organize a powerful company of talented a tiste in the various branches of the drama, pantomime, speceffects at once novel and striking in their character This grand combination will enable them to produce a series of entertainments of unparalleled attractions, combining all the most popular features of opera, drama spectacle and ballet in the same piece, each department being filled by artists of the highest ability, either as singers, actors, pantominists or dancers. The vast re-sources of the establishment, backed by immense capital, guided by such experienced directors, and headed by Mr. Niblo himse'f, must ensure success to this great enter-prize. During his last tour Mr. Niblo visited all the most celebrated operatic and dramatic establishments in the great capitals of Europe, and secured the artister most essentially needed for the consummation of this gigantic plan. Jerome Ravel is now in Italy, closing other enplan. Jerome and François leave gegements, and the brothers Antoine and François leave to-day for France, in order to muster their whole forces tegether and bring them to this city. This new arrangement will go into effect, we hear, in about two months In the meantime, the Pyne and Harrison Opera company will continue their highly successful performances. In a few days this telented company will produce Bristow's new grand American opera of "Rip Van Winkle," which has been mounted with the greatest care and liberality, and of which all who have had an opportunity of hearing the music entertain most sanguine expectations of suc-cess. It is evident that Mr. Niblo is determined not only to sustain but to increase the well was honors of his house.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.
THE HALIVAX CONSULSHIP—WHO WILL BE THE SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE CRANCH—SENATOR DUUGLAS AND THE BOSTON ABOLITIONISTS, ETC.
The President, I was informed to-day, has appointed ex-Governor Fillsbury, of Maine, Consul at Halifax, vic Robt. N. Frayzer, removed.

The struggle now going on with reference to who shall fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Cranch, is tremendous. The Cabinet have had it in charge for some time. Mr. Marcy and the free sollers are in favor of Blair, while General Pierce and Jeff. Davis are for Radcliffe. It is believed now that Radcliffe is ahead.

The Union of to-morrow will contain a letter from Judge Douglas to the Anti-Slavery Society of Boston declining an invitation to address them on the slavery question.

Soft Shell Candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. ALBANY, Sept 21, 1855.

The Soft Shell State Committee have selected Nicholas Hill, baraburner, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of John A. Lott, hunker, declined. Mr. Lott's letter declining the nomination is suppressed.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

Bailmore, Sept. 21, 1855.

There is no abatement in the ravages of the yellow ever; indeed, there has been quite a renewal of the panic fever; indeed, there has been quite a renewal of the panic amongst the remaining residents in the doomed cities. At Nortolk, on Wednesday, there were thirty deaths and on Thursday, up to noon, twenty. Mr. Ferguson, the President of the Howard Association was very ill, as were also Drs. Turnsiall and Blow.

nurse from New York, were down with the disease.

At Portsmouth, on Thursday, there were cleven death p to ncon.

The new cases in both cities were very numerous, mmense quantities of tar were being burned.

Yellow Fever in Misslesippi.

New Orleans, Sept. 20, 1855. There were ten deaths from yellow fever at Vicksburg

Mississippi, during yesterday.

At Canton there were two deaths and twenty new cases The disease prevails at Natchez, and is spreading to nearly all points on the Mississippi, Ouchita and Black

Later from Havana. New Orleans, Sept. 20, 1855. The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at this por-

with Havana dates to the 17th inst. The news is wholly unimportant. Sugars were firm, and prices had an up ard tendency. Judicial Convention.

ALIANY, Sept. 21, 1855.

The Soft Shell Judicial Convention of the Sixth district, has nominated Schuyler C. Rippen for Judge.

The Hard Convention nominated Samuel Gordon, of Delaware. The Otsego delegates protested against this nomination, on the ground that he had been a free soiler.

The United States Grand Lodge of Odd

Wellows. Валтионе, Sept. 21, 1855. The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to-day, by a two-thirds vote, rejected the amendments to the constitution offered last year, proposing to strike therefrom all re-ference to encampments. Other important amendments

ference to encampments. Other important amendments were also rejected. The adjournment takes places to Recruiting for the Foreign Legio

PHILADRIPHIA, Sept. 21, 1855. The case of the United States vs. Hertz, for recruiti men for the British Foreign Legion, came up in the United States District Court this morning. By the testimony of F. O. Strobel, Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, was implicated in the making of arrangements for recruiting in this country. Strobel was to command the company recruited in this city, and had been promised the appointment of Major of the Legion.

Onondaga County Fair.

The Onondaga County Fair closed to-day. The at-endance has been larger than at any previous fair held in this city, as many as thirty thousand persons having been present to-day. The ladies' riding match and the awarding of the premiums had to be postponed on ac

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1855.

Our stock market is steady, at the following quotations:—Pennsylvania 6's, 86; Reading Railroad, 47%; Morris Canal, 15; Long Island Railroad, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET. PHILADRIPHIA, Sept. 21, 1855.

The transactions in our iron market for the week foot up 4,600 tons. No. 1 foundry is quoted at \$30; No. 2 at

\$27 a \$28, and No. 3 at \$24 a \$25. Bars are in demand at improving prices. Sales at \$72 50; Blooms sell at \$80, and faggot iron at \$90. Sheet is in good requestat \$110. Boiler plate, 4c. a 5c. Boiler plate, 4c. a 5c.

New Orleans, Sept. 20, 1855.

The Baltic's advices were received to-day, but too lat to develope the effect upon our markets. Cotton sale to-day, 6,500 bales at 9c. a 9 ½c. for middling lair. Sugar sells at 6 ½c. a 7c.

sells at 61 c. Charleston, Sept. 21, 1855.

The sales of cotton during the past week have been 1,900 bales, at a decline upon previous rates. Good middling is quoted at 10 c. The receipts of the week have been 2,500 bales. Rice shows a decline of 3c. a 1c. per lb. The receipts of the week foot up 1,100 tieroes, and the stock on hand is 900 tierces. Corn is dull and drooping. Wheat is rather higher; sales at \$1 60 a \$1 75. Flour \$8 a \$8 50. Freights have advanced to 9-16d. a \$4 to 1 tierproof.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1855. The Retired Naval List—Secretary Dobbin Provoked—Wh

Let the Cat out of the Bag:—Why Dissatisfaction an Surprise at the Action of the "Board"—Geoernor of Minnesota on hand—General Shields "in the Grass"—Organization of the Next Congress—Return of Officials—Some in the United States Pension Office, do., do., do., do. The efforts made by Secretary Dobbin to keep secret the retired list of naval officers were really as amusing as ridiculous. Not only were injunctions laid upon the emsent to the Fourth Auditor-s branch of the Treasory that "mum was the word," and that not a syllable or letter was to be seen by mortal man, except by those dinumerous applications were being made at the depart ment for information. The cierks had suddenly become "Know Nothings," and friend Weish was like a hen upor a hot griddle, lest by a look or wink something might leak out. The extra copies of the Navy Rogister all suddealy disappeared, having been carefully locked up, lest indeed they might betray the prefound mystery to which the department seemed to cling so fondly. But it all would not do. You may manufacture bars and bolts and locks, but so long as human hands must turn the keys, just so long will the greatest secrets be unsafe. Just so with the secret list of retired officers; for when the Secretary was congratulating himself last evening agent the complete success of his precautions, a copy of the New York Herato was placed in his hands, with the glaring capitals staring him in the face. "Official List of

the New Your Henald was placed in his hands, with the glaring capitals staring him in the face, "Official List of Reifred Officers of the Navy." Here was the d—I to pay. Who had let the cat out of the bag? "Echo answered, Who," and Mr. "Who?" was immediately dismissed from service as unworthy public confidence.

But seriously speaking. I find that the surprise and dissatisfaction which exist among the officers result more from the classification adopted by the Board, than from their naving been retired from active service. Many of those who have been placed on "leave pay" should have been furloughed, and vice versa; while many of the burloughed should have been dropped. This is the talk among the efficers themselves. The greatest astonishment seems to be in relation to the case of Lieut. M. F. Manuy, of the National Observatory. Lieut. M. is lame, and therefore, under the wording of the law, was bound to be retired, not being "competent to discharge all his anties, both ashore and affont," but that he should have been reduced to furlough pay (\$600 per annum), is unaccountable. It is supposed he will immediately decline the stinted bounty, and leave the navy, which he has so highly adorned by his scientific discoveries.

Governor Gorman, of Minnesota, has been spending some days in Washington, and is looking remarkably well. He reports General James Shiehls as having relied beyond the limits of civilisation, and as living in a portion of Minnesota "where no foot save the red man's ever pressed the grass."

The organization of the next Congress is becoming one of the exciting topics among politicians here. Hon, J. L. orr, of South Carolina, seems to be a general favorite, increasing the control of the next Congress is becoming one of the exciting topics among politicians here. Hon, J. L. orr, of South Carolina, seems to be a general favorite, increasing such as a second of the pathe, which politic success and tendering and and confort."

Several of the public officers who have been on the

nel, however, is in fine condition, and he is welcomed back to his post of responsibility.

Quite an amusing incident occurred yesterday in the Pension office, which took the new Commissioner aback not a little. An elderly lady, some 70 years of age, was urging with great volubility her claim to a land warrant in virtue of her father's services in the revolution. Judge Minot very politely pointed her to the law, that only minor children were entitled. "But," replied the fair applicant, "you must understand Judge, that I am a child; I am in my second childhood, sir." The Judge did not faint, but an explosion of laughter followed from the passages.

The Cabinet and the Kansas Executive—Gov. Shannon's Appointment—The Territorial Elections—Societary Marcy Appointment—The Territorial Elections—Secretary marry and the President—The Kansas Question at the Top of the Heap—Policy of ex-Governor Reeder—Slavery, Abolition-ism, and Prospects of Union Dissolution, de. The letter on Kansas, from your correspondent, pub-

lished in last Saturday's Henaup, has been the car unusual excitement in this city, among the members of our cabinet politicians, and the public generally. On all hands it is conceded that a fatal and irretrievable mistake has been made in the appointment of Shannon to Kansas. Marcy openly places the blame to the President's stubborness, with no better effect than an acknowledgment of its truth from his Excellency. The concession is admitted that nothing can be done to change the condition of a large with the most of the condition of affairs until the meeting of the next Congress.

Precautionary steps to guard against a revolution impending over the bead of the ill-fated Territory, have een under warm debate for several days in cabinet meeting. The President is in favor of having in Kansas,

meeting. The President is in favor of having in Kansas, at the time of election, all the United States military orce that can be got together from the adjacent States and Territories, a proposition that meets with no favor from a single member of his Cabinet.

It will surprise you to learn that the strongest opponent to this measure is to be found in the person of Secretary Marcy. His reasonings are drawn from common sense. "Let it be known," argues the Secretary, that the United States government, at Washington, has resolved upon such a step, and you will arouse as opposition to this order of things that the whole military force of the United States can't suppress. Marcy's policy is to let as little of this government interierence as possible appear in the revolution now going on in unfortunate Kansas.

icy is to let as little of this government interlerence as possible appear in the revolution now going on in unfortunate Kausas.

I wish the Herald to be satisfied of this fact—that neither the Cuban, Spanish, South American or any other question, is regarded with anything like equal importance to that of Kansas.

A definite settlement of the slavery question, and a more important one growing out of it—a dissolution of the Union—are now fairly before the administration and the country. Where are we to find matter of more starting interest to the United States, than is contained in the few lines above given?

To help the alfair along, Reeder is striving to increase the excitement; and his partizans, numerous as they are, are daily adding to their numbers. Those who engaged with Reeder in his land apeculations, have all become free soilers, and as the property thus purchased—and which cost Reeder his gubernatorial chair—is increasing in value, it is but reasonable that the free soil efforts to put down the slavery party, should also be on the increase.

An agent is to leave for Kansas, with instructions

crease.

An agent is to leave for Kansas with instructions to Governor Shannon, on the 20th inst. We have a report in the city this evening, that in the event of the government's interference in the coming election, that Missouri will empty the full amount of her border force into Kansas, for the support of the slavery party.

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION—ANOTHER CHANCE FOR YOUNG AFRICA.—The colored people in the United States are gradually yielding to the outside pressure, and have generally become pretty well satisfied that if they do not emigrate, they will be extinguished. The Republic of Liberia has proved a successful experiment, despite of the fanatical opposition of Garrison's gang, who desire to keep the negro here in order to get his money. Arrange-ments have been made in this city for a still further extension of emigration facilities, and we hear of an expedi-tion which will shortly set out from this city, to make explorations into the interior of Africa, south and east of Liberia. A great deal of attention has been paid to Afri-ca lately. On the north the French have Algiers, and ca lately. On the north the French have Algiers, and are making still further additions to its primitive boundaries. Further down the west coast we find Spanish, Portuguese and American sett lements, while the Cape is in the possession of the English and the Dutch. All these people are anxious to get into the interior, where the climate is said to be much more healthy and the soil much more fertile. The English course is the said to be much more in the course of the climate is said to be much more in the course of the climate in the course of the climate is said to be much more in the course of the climate in the course of the course of the climate is said to be much more in the course of the climate in the course of the climate in the course of th English government have sent two scientific expeditions to explore the interior, and much useful information has

been thus gained. nization Society, to get up an expedition to explore the rich country south and east of Laberia, and, if possible, to mark out the boundaries of a new republic for colored men, emigrants from the United States. This territory is almost equal to the United States in extent, and much better for agricultural purposes. The territory, once set-tied, would sustain the same relation to us that Liberia does at the present time. The expedition will be a diffi-cult and very dangerous one. People who value life and cuit and very dangerous one. People who value life and health will not join it. Africa was made for the African, and for no one close. Mr. Roberts, late President of Li-beris, has written a letter on the subject. It is evi ient that he does not think the expedition can succeed. Bro-ther Pease is leading a forlorn hope; but Anglo-Saxon perseverance, activity and enterprise will accomplish much. Meanwhile, let young Africa watch and pray.

Marine Affairs.

day, about half-past 5 P. M., from their yard, foot of day, about nair-past 5 P. M., from their yard, foot of Houston street, a three masted schooner for A. Low & Brothers. She is to be commanded by Capt. Fle cher, late of the ship Oriental, and is to be employed in the Chinese waters. She is named Maury, in honor of Lieut. Maury, who has done so much for the benefit of navigators. The M. is a finely modelled and superior built vessel, and fully sustains the reputation of her builders. She is 585 tons burthen, 133 feet on the keel, 52 feet beam, and 18 deep.

The proprietors of the above yard bave on the stocks

ship of 915 tons for Wm. Nelson & Son, for the New Orleans trade, and in a few days will lay the keel for a bark of 520 tons for Messrs. Eagle & Hazard, to be em-ployed by them in the Southern trade.

New Silves on rise Meraniack.—The Newburyport Herald reports that shipbuilding on the Merrimack river is brisk. There are now in the course of construction at the yards in Newburyport and Salisbury 10 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig, and 1 schooner—13 keels, with an aggregate of 9,490 tons. The Lincoln (Newcastle) Democrat says that large pre-parations are being made for ship building in that vil-lage during the coming season, and unless the appear-ance of affairs change very much we shall have as many ships on the stocks another year as ever before—a plea-sant change from the comparative inactivity which has characterized the present season.

Mayor's Office.
THE CRESCENT CITY APPAIR AND THE QUARANTINE
LAWS.
Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer at Quarantice, intends to make an example of all the principal persons concerned in the recent violation of the Quarantine laws, in order to deter others from committing a like offence. concerned in the recent violation of the Quarantine laws, in order to deter others from committing a like offence. He has made, or will very soon make, an adialavit before Justice Osborne, accusing the persons in charge of the two tug-beats which came alongside the Crescent City, the pilot, Capt. McSowan, and a Mr. Clark, a shipping agent of the company to which the steamer belongs, of violating the Quarantine laws. John W. Bennett, the emigrant officer left in charge of the Crescent City, has already made an adiadavit against the above persons, asserting that they boarded the steamer in disregard of his (Pennett's) warning and notice that the vessel was under quarantine, and that the Health Officer had ordered that no one should be allowed to approach her. Dr. Thompson states that he has already prosecuted a man named Sity, who boarded a vessel under quarantine, in the Court of General Sessions, but that the Recorder has irrested the offence too lenicatly. He thinks that offenders should be panished to the full extent of the law, as elemency only encourages repetitions, and the proper enforcement of the Quarantine laws is of the greatest importance in order to ensure the health of the people of New York. He has laid his complaint before the District Altorney, who is the public prosecutor, but thinks that the degree of attention which the unportance of the subject demands has not been paid to it. He is determined, however, to do his duty in the prosecutor, but thinks that the district of the law and the following is a letter sent to Mayor Hinelia, of Baltimore, in relation to the proceedings of the desard of Health, on Thursday last;—

My Desard of Health resolved year-encourage from any but prudenties as an intended alrows, or as arising from any but prudenties as an intended alrows, or as a rising from any but prudenties and intended of the papers to be over sensitive as to the slightees. The heard appears to be over sensitive as to the slightees. The heard of deprendence of Health in a resolved year-encounte

missioners of Health, It has resolved to continue the restriction referred to. I am combient that a few weeks will combie the board to look at the matter in most that if and repeal the ordinance sliggether. Rest assured the light, and repeal the ordinance sliggether Rest assured that the matter in most resolved that are sincerely desirous and ordinance sliggether. Rest assured that most friendly relations with the people of Battimer that nothing shall disturb the good feeling that has bereforder existed. Very respectfully. FERNANDO WOOD, Marier. How. Samuel. Hiscas, Mayor, Battimore.

The Turf. CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. L.—TROTTING.

race for a purse between Flora Temple and Frank The race for a pure of the contract of the con failine. Flora led from end to end on a jog. Calcago Jack and Miller's Damsel were drawn and did not contend for the money. A summary will emine :—
Thus stay, Sept. 20.—Purse, \$500, two min scale, less three in five, to 275 b, wagou and diver.

H. Weedruff enfered b, m. Flora Temple.

Spicer entered b. g. Frank Forrester...
I handle entered b. g. Chicago Jack...
I fier entered s. m. Miller's Daniel
Time, 5:15:55-5:11;5